

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

Fifth Year. No. 37.

TEN WEEKS TRIAL
SUBSCRIPTION, 10 CTS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

ONE YEAR, 50 CTS.
CLUBS OF THREE, \$1.25.

Whole No. 240.

As To Anarchism and Anti-Anarchist Legislation.

"That the long hours of labor, not only for men, but also for women, and the uncertainty of a sufficient wage, render the domestic duties and affections impossible in our great industrial centers are some evidence of itself."—Cardinal Manning.

Rev. Father Bosche of the Gess Church, Milwaukee, in his last Sunday's sermon on Socialism, intimated that under Socialism there would be no family life. As he was fair in some of his other statements, this claim may have been due to a misunderstanding. For we are aware of no Socialists who advocate anything of the sort. On the contrary, the Socialists insist that it is the present system that interferes with the family life. It drives the children into the factories, it makes the young men afraid to marry because unable to support a family, the large army of prostitution today shows where the present system places a large number of woman-kind. But let the late Cardinal Manning, a Catholic, speak, Cardinal Manning, who so endeared himself to the British workmen by his sympathy for them in their sorrows that they even placed his picture in their banners along with that of Karl Marx, let him speak.

"If the domestic life of the people be all that, if the peace, the purity of home, the education of children, the duties of wives and mothers, the duties of husbands and of fathers be written in the natural law of mankind, and if these things be secured, far beyond anything that can be sold in the market, then I say, if the hours of labor resulting from the unregulated sale of men's strength and skill shall lead to the destruction of domestic life, to the neglect of children, to the turning of wives and mothers into living machines, and of fathers and husbands into what shall I say, creatures of the market, then I am not a man who will rise up before the sun and come back when it is set, wearied, and able only to take food and to go to bed; THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF MEN EXISTS NO WHERE BUT IN THE HOME, and it is in this path." And he said that the accumulation of wealth in the hands and in the profit of certain classes and individuals could not go on. "The dependence of the workers was complete," the starvation and sufferings of their families, composed of feeble women and children, so intolerable and imperative, that the conflict between living capital and the masses of the most unequal, and free contract, on which political economy prides itself, may be said not to exist."

And the Rev. Father Bosche hinted at spoliation as part of the programme of the Socialists. But the Socialists have no such plan. They are willing that the things socialized shall be acquired under condemnation proceedings, a jury of the people fixing the damages to be paid. But if they did think of spoliation it would be easy to show that prominent Catholics have advocated it, where the interests of the people demanded. In other words, they have not hesitated to declare that human life is more sacred than property rights. Cardinal Manning on one memorable occasion declared that man had the right to steal in cases of extreme necessity. This view was endorsed by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, who said:

"I endorse every word of the proposition laid down by his Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and I am astonished that there can be any second opinion about it. A man is bound by the first law of nature to preserve his own life, and the man who prevents him from saving his life, murders him."—Quoted from the words of St. Augustine. He murders him. His sin is the same who snatches bread from the mouth of a starving man. The starving man in Ireland during the famine WOULD HAVE BEEN PERFECTLY JUSTIFIED IN SEIZING ON THE FOOD WHICH WAS being conveyed to other countries, to be sold for the benefit of the landlords."

And he was certainly right. Several Catholic priests seem to have set themselves the task lately of opposing Socialism. So far as they cause their hearers to investigate the subject in a "honest" way, we are delighted, for they must see that it is the only truly radical and far-reaching secular movement now before the world. It is a notable fact that there have always been Catholic priests and bishops and archbishops who more or less endorsed Socialism ever since it became a question among men. One of the earliest of these was the archbishop of Mayence, Mgr. Ketteler, who favored the Socialistic agitation of Ferdinand Lassalle, Bismarck's great antagonist. This archbishop was known as the "Lassalle of the Rhine" and his views may be seen by the following:

"At the present day," he said, in showing that the labor question was a "stomach question," "labor is become a ware, subject to the laws that govern all other commodities. Wages are the price of labor, and are consequently regulated as the price of other wares, BY SUPPLY AND DEMAND. Wages are determined according to the necessities of the market, and the sense of the word that is to say, according to what is indispensable to man for the food, clothing and lodging, and the satisfaction of his physical existence. The discussions between Lassalle and his opponents have placed this fact in such evidence that it cannot possibly be denied without deceiving the people. The price of labor is regulated by the minimum cost of man's wants: his food, clothing and lodging. In order to get the better of his competitors, the manufacturer tries his utmost to reduce the cost of production. He does this by the supply of labor the workman is compelled, by a fatality, to limit himself even in absolute necessities if he wishes to live. The manufacturer is the master of the market and demands: Who is ready to work for a minimum of salary? and upon this invitation the workers are completely wasted and utterly unfit for work at that age. Many of those who work in spinning mills, cloth-printing establishments, and in general in plants where there is a high temperature and lack of pure air, are cut off prematurely. Women suffer even more than men from the stress of such circumstances, and more readily degenerate. A woman's body is unable to withstand strains, fatigues, and privations as well as a man's. This makes her condition all the worse, because her earnings are correspondingly smaller. The diseases which most frequently afflict the working class are disturbances of the nutritive and blood-forming process. Weavers, spinners and workmen employed in branches of industry where work is done in close, poorly ventilated, cold, or hot rooms, are especially subject to such diseases. Among the diseases to which workmen in such occupations are most often subject are the so-called inanition, scrofula, rickets, pulmonary consumption, dropsy, and rheumatic troubles, pleurisy, typhoid fever, and the various skin diseases, scrofula, and the like. Typhoid, cholera, etc., draws its greatest army of victims from this class. For every death that occurs among the richer and higher classes there are many in the working class. It is the workmen engaged in unhealthy factories first of all who fill the hospitals and their death chambers. Again it is more often the workwoman who suffers from female troubles, and even cancer. The reasons for the high mortality and shortness of life among the working class can easily be perceived from the foregoing facts. These two evils are always proportionate to the danger and the unsanitary conditions existing in the industry."

Loss of health and the shortening of life are looked upon as the severest evils that can be inflicted upon the individual. The working classes themselves often call their condition while slavery, and their factories and workshops slaughter houses. The present concentration of population in large manufacturing cities is not in the interest of public hygiene and economic principles in such a measure as might easily be assumed. The characteristic increase of the industries in American cities is nothing if not remarkable. The factory is the symbol of the day, and steam and electricity are the rulers of the present. Our age has learned to utilize the forces of nature and thus has made gigantic steps forward. The more attention is paid to the improvement of the conditions of health of the working class the more surely will

In the Legislature of the state of Wisconsin in Madison a bill has been introduced by Senator Julius E. Hoch, which makes the teaching and the propaganda of anarchism a felony. The bill is a copy of the New York law, and it is needless to say that it is extremely foolish, unwise and dangerous, and it accepted will accomplish the exact opposite of what it is calculated to accomplish, namely, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press, and the bill ought to be relegated to the waste basket, and the sooner the better.

Besides, if anarchism and anarchists could be made impossible by law, it would have been done a long time ago in Europe, where every little while, a king or a ruler of some kind falls the victim of the "propaganda of the deed."

The existence of anarchism and anarchists, propaganda is rather a sure sign of unhealthy social conditions. It is a high social fever and is naturally connected with feverish and insane acts. Therefore society ought to treat the question accordingly.

Anarchism moreover is the child of capitalism—the youngest child and its "enfant terrible"—but also its favorite child in a certain sense, of which fact one easily becomes convinced by reading some of the most famous authors of the Nineteenth century, including Herbert Spencer.

Anarchism is simply the doctrine of capitalism, carried to the extreme, and there is hardly any difference between the philosophy of John D. Rockefeller and that of the anarchists, although Rockefeller may not know it, or may not admit it.

It may be well to say a few words on that point since the matter is up in the Legislature for discussion.

And I will also explain the essential difference between Socialism and anarchism for the benefit of those who are still in the dark on this subject.

Socialism is commonly defined as the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

With respect to theory, Socialism, especially Social Democracy, is separated from the Anarchists by a wider chasm than from the present system. Socialism means a more perfect organization and a greater power for organized society than it has at present.

As to anarchism—there are as many Anarchist "schools" as there are prominent Anarchists—but all Anarchist schools preach the highest sovereignty of the individual. The old Jeffersonian theory, that the country that is governed least is governed best, is carried by them to the extreme—no authority, no state, no government, no church, no God, etc., is the fundamental idea of all Anarchists.

Not believing in any kind of authority, it is only natural that they should disagree among themselves on almost everything. When at the World's fair in Chicago in October, 1893, an international congress of Anarchists was held, there were representatives from almost every civilized country. A proposition was made, that for the information of the people and the furtherance of anarchism a document should be drawn up setting forth just what the belief and what the followers are doing. The proposition almost brought the congress to an end, for it was found that there were as many different ideas of anarchism as there were delegates present, and no definition could be made satisfactory to more than one or two.

The anarchism of the German, Max Stirner, and the Frenchman, Pierre J. Proudhon, is entirely individualistic—Stirner's books, "Das Ich und sein Eigentum," is one of the most terrible books ever written. Both authors demand the perfect, unfettered self-government of the individual, and consequently, the absence of any kind of external government. In other words, it is the present system of the "laissez faire"—the "let me alone" of the trust magnates, carried out to the extreme.

The bitter enemy of the great Socialist, Karl Marx, a Russian avowedly by the name of Michael Bakunin, felt the inadequacy of this theory and invented "anarchistic communism"—which was brought into a kind of a system by another Russian, Prince Peter Kropotkin. The very term "anarchistic communism," however, implies a contradiction.

It is very wrong to connect all Anarchists and Anarchist schools with murder and bloodshed. Some believe in the "terror as a propaganda," which idea is of Russian origin. Others, the followers of Ben Tucker, for instance, do not believe in the "propaganda of the deed," i. e., in the tactics of murder, incendiarism, etc.

That the Anarchist plan of the supreme godlike sovereignty of the individual would require a race of "angels," and otherwise it would mean constant hell, must be clear even to a superficial observer.

It is a pretty good cause that can only be opposed by false statements. Jump in on that anti-Hearth edition next week and clean it off the books. Don't leave a shred of it! Don't let a union man escape!

In speaking of the interstate commerce violations and anti-trust legislation, the Buffalo Express says: "Imprisonment of officials of corporations has been found impossible." You bet. The ease with which the poorest class can be popped into jail and the impossibility of getting after the big lawbreaker is so common that no one thinks it strange.

That wasn't a very democratic body that was appointed to apportion the fund raised for the families of the dead firemen in Milwaukee. The bulk of the fund was given to the chief's family and the rest was divided between the families of the COMMON firemen. Yet on that committee were a number of professional Democrats!

A poor fellow, on poor pay, was elected to the other day in Milwaukee, a struggling electrician. There was not a word about a fund for his widow, nor would there have been a fund raised if he had only been injured and needed a trip South to build up his health. Why should the prominent citizens stop after the good work with respect to the firemen? Simply because they were not sincere in the firemen's case, but were shedding capitalistic crocodile tears in a spectacular way for ulterior motives. You may be a conscientious worker, Mr. Wageworker, but if you lose your life tomorrow and your family will not get YOUR widow a thought.

The Milwaukee health department reports that the death rate last month took a jump forward by reason of the unprecedented number of deaths from lung trouble. These deaths are on the heads of the coal barons. Not only were the people injured by shivering in cold rooms, but the greatest injury to their lungs came from breathing the foul, gassy fumes and smoke emitted by the low grades of coal they had to burn.

Some church men are very much worried because Socialism is materialistic. It is too worldly, they say. Yet they

It is only natural that anarchism should be the deadly enemy of Social Democracy.

We are revolutionary Socialists and declare that our aim is the overthrow of the present system and the establishment of a new and higher order, a cooperative commonwealth, in which poverty, prostitution and all the misery emanating therefrom will be unknown. In order to obtain this we try to convince the majority of the people of the righteousness of our plans, and also point to the modern economic developments—the trusts, combines, etc.—which make a Socialistic commonwealth a necessity, sooner or later, if freedom and civilization are to survive. And we make no secret of the fact that after we have obtained the political power we propose for the above outlined changes, that we may use force against such individuals or classes as try to resist the manifest will of the people. This is the programme of the Social Democracy in a nutshell.

Furthermore, for the first time in the history of the world, the oppressed class has the same fundamental right as the ruling class, namely, the right of suffrage.

But instead of making use of this the Anarchists simply laugh at it. The Anarchist does not believe in voting, it simply creates new rulers. The Anarchist does not desire any reform, because reforms signify compromises with the possessing classes. He is the deadly enemy of the so-called "immediate demands" of the Socialists. The Anarchist desires the revolution—the simple, entire, immediate and directly economic revolution. In order to reach this goal, he will supply himself with a pot filled with explosives and hurl it at the public in a theater or church procession. He claims that this is a piece of "immediate revolution."

The same men see in it simply a piece of "immediate insanity." The killing of William McKinley, of Umberto, King of Italy, of Carnot, the President of France, of Empress Elizabeth of Austria and of many others—what good did it do the working people or anybody else?

Any sane man must ask himself, what right has a small minority—and the Anarchists are an infinitesimal minority indeed—to force its views by means of the bomb, pistol and dagger upon the majority, upon a thousand-fold majority?

George Plechanow, a Social Democratic writer, tersely says: "In the name of revolution the Anarchists serve the cause of reaction; in the name of morality they approve of the most immoral acts; in the name of individual liberty they trample under foot all the rights of their fellow men."

The Social Democrats, however, need not fear the Anarchist propaganda. Anarchism will never exert any serious influence upon the working class.

Anarchism is strong only where the general condition of the masses is very bad and their education is very low, and therefore Italy, Spain, and to some extent Russia, are the strongholds of Anarchism. Wherever Social Democracy is strong, Anarchism is of no account, as for instance, in Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. Although the Anarchists formerly did make some headway in Austria, France and Belgium, before the rise of Social Democracy there, the Socialist party soon annihilated the Anarchist propaganda and absorbed all their energetic elements. Whenever appealed to, among the Anarchists there are laborers who sincerely desire the welfare of their class and sacrifice themselves for which they consider the good cause, this occurs because of misunderstanding of the cause—when they are not insane or epileptic—as is the case with most "propagandists of the deed." They know the battle for the emancipation of the working class only under the form which the Anarchists seek to give us. When they have become more enlightened and less fanatical they become Social Democrats.

And certainly the general conditions of a country are always to blame for the existence of Anarchism. In Italy it is feudalism, militarism and the wretched condition of the masses. The pellagra—a sickness resulting from eating spoiled cornmeal—makes more Anarchists in Northern Italy and in Sicily in one year than all the lawgivers of the world, including Wisconsin, can obliterate in a hundred years. The condition in Spain, where the church and the feudal lords are keeping the people in abject misery, is very similar. Spain is a hotbed of Anarchists. And in this country the intense exploitation, the growth of trusts and the upstarting of a haughty plutocracy is also beginning to breed Anarchism and Anarchists. Laws passed in Congress and the Legislature against Anarchism can only hasten their growth, because such laws create the atmosphere where they thrive best.

There is only one safe and absolutely sure antidote against Anarchism and that is Social Democracy. The workingmen need social reforms. They need enlightenment. They need to see the next step in our civilization. And the only way to all this is a duty which the Social Democrats and only they can perform.

Andrew Carnegie purchased a lion for his daughter. Well, as long as Andy confines his purchases to lions and does not buy a run-down English title for his daughter we have no criticism.

If the distress, the heartaches and the tragic horrors connected with the money that passes into circulation from the hands of the workers, could be read upon the coins, what a discredited currency it would be!

How easy it is for President Roosevelt to say that the American people are too stupid to understand Socialism! Little he knows of the reason why they don't. Principally it is because they cannot afford to. All over the land are young men afraid to get married because they know they cannot maintain a household. Why, the professional charity workers never deign an opportunity to send the poor for bringing children into the world they cannot provide for!

A Milwaukee paper comments on George Kennon's charge that depraved gamblers were used to influence voters in the Delaware Legislature. But why this surprise? It is a notorious fact that poker games and depraved women are made use of by capitalists in influencing legislation at practically all state legislatures and in the United States Congress. And the Wisconsin Legislature at Madison is no exception to the rule!

If Socialism is coming by the natural evolution of society, then why bother to work for it? Don't think us fatalists! Socialism is coming as the natural and regular successor to capitalism. If the people are smart enough not to interfere with the social evolution. But the people may oppose its coming, may fight it and thus prevent its coming, through ignorance. Unless the people can be educated in social science so that they can guide the social development into its natural channel there may come an awful smash, and our civilization may go down. Are you going to be an anarchist and help bring society to a thoughtless revolution or cataclysm, that will plunge us back into the dark ages, or are you going to be a Socialist—a savior of society and civilization? Now is the best time to decide.

We are requested by the Wisconsin state tax commission to inform our readers that the completed report of the commission to the present Legislature is now ready for general distribution. If you want a copy send them your name and address. The commission may be addressed at Madison.

Those favorable economic results are obtained for which the American strives. The inhalation of pure, moderately warm air containing a certain amount of moisture may be considered one of the first conditions for the preservation of the health of the human body. Even the external air varies in its temperature and degree of humidity according to the season of the year and atmospheric conditions. In factory rooms the air suffers many alterations injurious to the workman. Sometimes these alterations are due to the peculiarity of the industry and the materials consumed. Usually, however, they coincide with the deterioration caused by the exhalations and expectoration of the workmen, and, in winter especially, are hastened by the gas or petroleum illumination. But the air is vitiated not only by the above-mentioned factors, but also by the dust which develops in the various industries and methods of manufacture. The latter may seriously impair the health of the workman and directly or indirectly endanger or shorten his life.

(Here follow a list of thirty-eight varieties of dust that are especially harmful to workers.)

The influence of certain vocations upon the length of life of workmen has been the subject of statistical investigations, the results of which are given by Dr.

The military despotism seems to assume more tangible form daily. The capitalists are making hay, all right. Here is a Washington dispatch.

"The War Department has sent notice to Governors of the states that it is prepared to supply them upon demand and according to their legal allowances, with 'riot cartridges.'"

This is new ammunition prepared by the experts of the Ordnance Bureau, to enable officers of the law and soldiers to repel rioters with the least possible loss of life to the innocent spectators. The shot is like that used in the army rifle, but, instead of the long nickel-plated and steel-clad bullet, two balls are placed in the mouth. The design was apparently to secure something of greater range than buckshot, yet not dangerous to persons at a distance. The cartridge is charged with about thirty-four grains of smokeless powder. It has been found that this form of cartridge has sufficient accuracy for effective use at two hundred yards."

You see, Mr. Worker, "your" government is getting ready for you!

And then listen to this: New York, Feb. 24.—Charles F. Mathewson, a Wall Street corporation attorney, spoke at a Washington birthday banquet last night on the treatment of strikes. Among those present and applauding were: Five justices of the supreme court, Recorder Goff, Sheriff O'Brien, Borough President Cantor, Police Commissioner Greene, and nearly every city officer except the mayor. He said:

"But I want to become serious. We have in this day and age come face to face with labor troubles where riotousness and violence are continuous and unsurpassed, to a time when the man who violates no law is not permitted to earn his bread because he has not secured permission from some man he knows not, to a time when persons have taken the law into their own hands and enforced it with the force of the pistol, with dynamite, and to destroy."

"When these men dare take the administration of the law and the conduct of affairs into their own hands, it has gone beyond mere lawlessness or sedition. It is war, and I tell you it should be treated as war."

"History tells us of the Reign of Terror in Paris, where armed mobs, unrestrained and unrestricted, imagined they were the power, and where the miserable authorities came to believe that this was so and the streets of the French capital ran red and the scaffold and the guillotine were busy."

"Finally they reached the doors of the Assembly and made the nation powerless. It was not Stone, but Napoleon Bonaparte. The first to raise his hand in violence gave the signal, and the quiet man at the door thereupon raised his hand and the doors were closed through the streets, and that reign of terror was order."

"This should be done here. With such a man in control here, the streets would be hand against anyone whose desire was to labor peacefully would be shot down, until not a thug of them remained."

And there you have it!

Socialism is not necessary, say our critics, all that need to be done is to take greed out of the hearts of the people. But greed is necessarily part of the present system, and will stand or fall with it. Greed is simply the principle of self-preservation over-developed. The present system stimulates it and all the preachers of Christendom have been powerless to prevent its growth. The Socialist is not so short-sighted and wasteful of effort as to battle with greed, of itself, he plants his axe at the root cause of greed; the capitalist competitive system.

The Milwaukee Board of Boddlers has been caught red-handed in a printing scandal. They allowed a local printer to run up costly printing bills to the amount of \$58,000 for the past year. Fine representatives, these! They are proving what the Socialists said of them last county election. As labor produces the wealth they squander, we miss our guess if the workers do not have something to say to them next election.

Now that the baby-farm exposure has run its "nine day wonder" course, and the suits against the police-protected gamblers have been settled out of court, Milwaukee can settle back into its usual calm and keep on chasing the manhood and womanhood of its citizens in the interests of "lawlessness."

A government bulletin informs us that the development of the commercial relations between Porto Rico and this country, since the latter assumed control, has been phenomenal. Aye, doubtless. Money is being made out of it of course. BY WHOM? Will the common people of Porto Rico get a "phenomenal" increase in the good things of life and will there be a "phenomenal" improvement in the living of the workers in this country who make the things that capitalism uses to drive its "phenomenal" profits? Large as is Porto Rico? Not on your life. We call this a government of the people, but the government is wholly in control of the capitalists, and they use it to boom and foster THEIR trade and THEIR interests. What the government thinks of the common crowd, the fellows who work, is seen in court injunctions against labor and in the increase in the military service so as to give the president power to "keep labor in its place" when it revolts against its chains. Keep on voting for the capitalist parties, boys! It's such fun to live in a country that looks upon you as mere pack-mules!

Remember the Single Taxer edition, March 28.

Capitalism Poisons the Workers and Shortens Their Lives.—Slow Murder and Poor Pay the Reward of Industry.

The following, from the current issue of the United States labor bureau's bulletin, is a telling indictment of the murderous unconcern for labor of the capitalist task-masters. The facts it gives are startling and should be made good use of in organized labor's legislative work. The report says:

The aspiration of the working classes to improve their condition in respect to sanitation is not only perfectly justifiable, but by all means should be encouraged. With all means should be encouraged. With the multiplication of factories the improvement in the lot of the laboring man has become a vital question of the day. Statistics and clear thinking convince him of the dangers to which he is exposed by the conditions of his employment.

Under the influence of long-continued work under insanitary conditions the various diseases of the workmen, and especially those employed in factories, often show more or less characteristic marks. The height is usually below medium, the body weak and thin, is poorly nourished, the face is usually pale, this condition is called lymphatic or anaemic. The spiritual and moral life may likewise become enervated and apathetic. Even the most energetic factory workers under such conditions become more or less exhausted before they reach 55 or 60 years of

age. Often they are completely wasted and utterly unfit for work at that age. Many of those who work in spinning mills, cloth-printing establishments, and in general in plants where there is a high temperature and lack of pure air, are cut off prematurely. Women suffer even more than men from the stress of such circumstances, and more readily degenerate. A woman's body is unable to withstand strains, fatigues, and privations as well as a man's. This makes her condition all the worse, because her earnings are correspondingly smaller. The diseases which most frequently afflict the working class are disturbances of the nutritive and blood-forming process. Weavers, spinners and workmen employed in branches of industry where work is done in close, poorly ventilated, cold, or hot rooms, are especially subject to such diseases. Among the diseases to which workmen in such occupations are most often subject are the so-called inanition, scrofula, rickets, pulmonary consumption, dropsy, and rheumatic troubles, pleurisy, typhoid fever, and the various skin diseases, scrofula, and the like. Typhoid, cholera, etc., draws its greatest army of victims from this class. For every death that occurs among the richer and higher classes there are many in the working class. It is the workmen engaged in unhealthy factories first of all who fill the hospitals and their death chambers. Again it is more often the workwoman who suffers from female troubles, and even cancer. The reasons for the high mortality and shortness of life among the working class can easily be perceived from the foregoing facts. These two evils are always proportionate to the danger and the unsanitary conditions existing in the industry."

Loss of health and the shortening of life are looked upon as the severest evils that can be inflicted upon the individual. The working classes themselves often call their condition while slavery, and their factories and workshops slaughter houses. The present concentration of population in large manufacturing cities is not in the interest of public hygiene and economic principles in such a measure as might easily be assumed. The characteristic increase of the industries in American cities is nothing if not remarkable. The factory is the symbol of the day, and steam and electricity are the rulers of the present. Our age has learned to utilize the forces of nature and thus has made gigantic steps forward. The more attention is paid to the improvement of the conditions of health of the working class the more surely will

those favorable economic results be obtained for which the American strives. The inhalation of pure, moderately warm air containing a certain amount of moisture may be considered one of the first conditions for the preservation of the health of the human body. Even the external air varies in its temperature and degree of humidity according to the season of the year and atmospheric conditions. In factory rooms the air suffers many alterations injurious to the workman. Sometimes these alterations are due to the peculiarity of the industry and the materials consumed. Usually, however, they coincide with the deterioration caused by the exhalations and expectoration of the workmen, and, in winter especially, are hastened by the gas or petroleum illumination. But the air is vitiated not only by the above-mentioned factors, but also by the dust which develops in the various industries and methods of manufacture. The latter may seriously impair the health of the workman and directly or indirectly endanger or shorten his life.

(Here follow a list of thirty-eight varieties of dust that are especially harmful to workers.)

The influence of certain vocations upon the length of life of workmen has been the subject of statistical investigations, the results of which are given by Dr.

J. Uffelman. From one of the tables it is shown that in certain vocations death occurs much earlier than among the population generally. Among the grinders a very small percentage pass the fiftieth year.

Similar results will be found if the average length of life in other vocations is investigated. Robe ascertained the average length of life in Massachusetts to be as shown in the following statement:

Vocations	Years
Factory workers	36.3
Craftsmen	50.8
Workingmen (without any definite vocation)	47.4
Farmers	65.3
Hirt computes the average length of life of persons in various occupations as follows:	
Stonecutters	34.3
Diamond cutters	35.5
Glass grinders	42.5
Agate grinders	45.48
Cotton workers	47.50
Potters	53.1
Gilders	53.8
Printers	54.3
Masons	55.6
Hairdressers	57.9

Very characteristic are the following statements obtained from English sources relating to English conditions.

In England the average length of life among the laboring classes is forty-four years; among the middle classes, twenty-five years; and among the laboring classes, twenty-two years.

The infant mortality among the higher classes is one death to every four and one-half births; among the middle classes, one death to every two and one-half births; and among the laboring classes, one death to every two births.

The mortality in general shows for the whole country (England) 22 out of every 1000; for the residences of the higher classes, 17 out of every 1000; for the laboring districts, 36 out of every 1000. Ogle calculates that in England the death rate among all men from 25 to 45 years is 10.1, according to occupations it is as follows:

Clergymen	4.6
Gardeners	5.5
Bakers	8.7
Locksmiths	9.1
Workers in cotton mills	9.9
Typesetters	11.1
Chimney sweeps	13.7
Brewers	13.9
File cutters	15.3
Innkeepers and servants	18.0

Very instructive also are the following figures of Ogle, taken from recent calculations.

[Continued on Page 3.]

EUGENE V. DEBS' REVIEW OF THE SITUATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

DRAWN INTO THE CAPITALIST MILL.
How the Modern Shop Girl is Exploited.

Cleanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are invited to get in Line.

Next week's issue will be the special Anti-Hearst issue. We urge the comrades to make the most of it. Get it to the people who need it. Order bundles—but be quick about it.

Among the special contributors will be Eugene V. Debs, Thomas J. Morgan, Father T. J. Hagerty, Victor L. Berger, Franklin H. Wentworth, Morris Hillquit and others.

Give the edition as wide a circulation as you can. And it is not too late to strengthen our power to circulate the issue on the plan we have prepared. Do this by filling out this blank and mailing it TODAY:

Date.....
To the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD:
I hereby contribute \$..... to the
Anti-Hearst Edition. Name.....
Address.....

NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

President E. T. Behrens of the Missouri State Federation of Labor has come out for Socialism.

Father McGrady makes a tour of Massachusetts, commencing April 6, after speaking in Connecticut.

Several branches in Ohio have petitioned for a referendum on the recall of State Committeemen Crichtlow.

Comrade George D. Herron will make a tour of the principal cities of the country between New York and Denver in the spring.

The national secretary will shortly call for nominations for the party's representative to the international Socialist congress at Amsterdam in 1904.

The Socialists expect to carry Butte, Mont., at the election the first Monday of April. They are doing some hard campaigning.

The Workingman-Afraid-of-Himself was the significant title of a lecture delivered at the Rochester Labor Lyceum last week by Comrade F. A. J. Waldron.

Milwaukee Socialists now have an orchestra of five pieces. The men have joined the union and will have a benefit ball, May 10, at Utech's hall, Ninth and Greenfield avenues.

The Pennsylvania comrades sent a long letter to Pierpont Morgan, thanking him for denouncing the folly of competition and the inevitability of Socialism.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago held two interesting and well-attended meetings in Milwaukee last week. An effort will be made to secure him for several dates in Wisconsin.

The financial report for January of the national headquarters shows monthly expenses of \$804.61 and receipts of \$757.16. Wisconsin sent in \$74.40; New York and Massachusetts each \$50.

The New York Worker suggests a connection between the activity of Comrade Untermyer of the Appeal to Reason in favor of the Omaha headquarters and the fact that while the headquarters is at Omaha Untermyer remains a member of the quorum.

Comrade A. S. Edwards of Chicago will lecture in Milwaukee, March 11, at Meixner's hall, Vliet and Twenty-seventh streets, subject, "Production and Distribution of Wealth." He will also speak March 12, at Slielaff's hall, Mitchell street and Mnskego avenue, subject, "Poverty and Property."

The Colorado state committee has written an open letter in reply to the many criticisms aimed at them for their treatment of the members of the social crusade. They claim they have been trying to keep the Colorado movement from becoming middle class. The work of the crusaders, they say, was such that it

never met the approval of the committee. The crusaders have our sympathy.

The Chicago comrades ordered 10,000 copies of the national platform for the municipal campaign from national headquarters. New copies of the platform, printed on better paper and with improved typographical appearance will soon be ready.

The Mills correspondence school is putting up a building in Kansas City, the workmen boarding at the school headquarters. Some of the Kansas City comrades will board at the school. Comrade Emil Stulz of Germany conducted the recent school examinations.

Rev. Frank Dixon is still trying to explode Socialism, this time at Reading, Pa. The Socialists there have secured Editor John Spargo of the Comrade, New York, to make a reply, and he will doubtless explode Dixon, as the latter is none too sure of his ground.

Comrade David C. Coates, editor of the Colorado Chronicle and ex-lieutenant governor of the state, has been elected president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. Comrade Coates will take part in the city campaign at Butte, Mont.

A referendum of the locals of Arkansas for a state convention to form a state organization has been initiated by the national secretary. Comrade John S. Chase will probably be present to represent the national committee. Comrade Father Hagerty writes that Arkansas is in good shape for Socialist agitation.

The anti-DeLeon S. L. P. of Pennsylvania held a convention in Philadelphia last week. Lucian Sanial of New York was in attendance. Julius Eberle read a recital of the party troubles and said that the fact that the S. L. P. polled only 5000 votes in the state last fall, while the Social Democrats polled 22,000, convinced many of his fellows that the S. L. P. policy had not been a very wise one. Resolutions were passed favoring trade unionism and suggesting friendly relations with the other party with a possible unification in the future.

Socialist legislators McCartney and Carey of Massachusetts are addressing large crowds nightly, besides showing remarkable activity as members of the state Assembly. McCartney is maintaining a speakers' club, which is fitting out comrades for the agitation platform. The capitalist representatives are fighting Carey's bill for automatic air brakes and couplers on freight cars, and McCartney is having fun with his public ownership of street railways bill. The companies control the street railway interests of Massachusetts, but are able to thwart the opposition of the people.

Secretary Thomas Beresford of the California state committee has issued a circular letter urging that the national committee arrange a course of lessons, on

the ground that the Mills lessons are not entirely scientific. Comrade Beresford charges that Comrade Mills uses his school to "exploit the movement," that he has an income of about \$15,000 a year in tuitions, etc., and that he uses his pupils to maintain a meddlesome control in the party. He charges that Mills was at the bottom of the troubles in San Francisco and that his school, while located there, was "used as a means to caucus and plot." Other charges are made which we have no space for.

More Victories in the East.

Local elections were held last week in several Pennsylvania towns and cities with the usual result: Socialist gains everywhere. At Lancaster, where the two capitalist parties united in fighting our movement, the Socialists have gained complete control of the borough administration! They elected the chief burgess, a justice of the peace and a majority of the council and school board. Lancaster is in the heart of the coal region and the men elected were active in the strike. Four of them having been indicted for "inciting to riot" on trumped up charges. At Reading the Socialists increased their vote of last fall, the head of the ticket polling 1130, as against 1117, which was Slattery's vote in November. The Socialists were the only party that made any gains. An inspector of election was elected. At Austin the Socialists elected their candidate for burgess by 57 plurality, and also landed two councilmen, a school director and an auditor. At Mahanoy City there was a gain of 100 per cent, and at Erie and Duquesne a good vote was polled.

Wisconsin Field Notes.

Brodhead, Feb. 28.—One gratifying result of the meetings we are holding over the state is the fact that after the local papers are filled with a discussion of Socialism. At Chilton a German paper has been publishing a column or two every week for a month. At New London the lectures drew the fire of all the papers and, as is frequently the case, certain "correspondents" are pressed into the service. Last night we received local papers from Two Rivers and Darlington. The Chronicle of Two Rivers of February 21 contains four full columns on Socialism. The Darlington Republican-Journal of February 6 has a column and a half devoted to an attempted reply to the Socialist position on competition.

At Port Washington the comrades say my lecture was the first they had had and yet is in a flourishing condition. We had splendid audiences at each lecture and there is every promise of a splendid mind by which they expect to push out into the smaller places adjoining and organize the unity. We have in this club some more comrades who have served the cause in Germany. One told me how, under the exception law, they had been compelled to resort to most peculiar methods to raise money. He said that it was a crime at that time there to have a subscription list to raise money for the Socialist work. So they used to carry their lists wrapped in a leaf of tobacco and hidden in the mouth. With absolute comrades what may we not expect?

At Madison we had a young university student to preside. And at least a dozen students and professors attended the lecture, including Prof. Monaghan, who so furiously attacked Socialism recently in the State Journal. It is an encouraging thing to see the young men and women of the universities taking hold of Socialism. And these young folks are not at all suppose, sentimental, unreliable Socialists. Last summer I met a young lady in Denver, Col., who had been a member of the Wisconsin State University. She was a clear-headed, sensible member of the party. One of the present members at Madison had been

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an S. L. P. and all of them, including a Japanese student in whose room the club meets, are class-conscious Socialists. We are to hear from these young giants later. The Madison branch, like many others, is not at present very large in members, but might big in power for future service.

At Sharon I spoke in the Congregational Church, where I used to preach as pastor years ago. So far as I know there is only one Socialist in the place—a young woman. And yet we had over a hundred present and all listened attentively to the lecture and not a few told me that they could "see it coming."

On the way to Madison I overheard a conversation of a half dozen politicians which throws a flash of light upon the methods of modern politics which we are meeting right now. One exclaimed, "I would give more for an ounce of prejudice to control votes with than for a pound of conviction." See?

On the floor of the Senate chamber at Madison I heard a corporation lobbyist argue that unless the Legislature gave his corporation the legislation he wanted they would have to join the trust. "And you know what that would mean?" "Do you mean, sir, that the trust would run the government?" asked one of the senators, interrupting the speaker. "Yes, sir," said the corporation lobbyist. "I haven't seen the government on the face of the earth yet that could control the Legislature in the Senate chamber for the space of half a minute—a long, impressive pause, and the speech went on. And I kept thinking, "Shall the people own the trust, or shall the trust own the people—ah! there's the rub!"

Carl D. Thompson.

A Successful Meeting.

The Woodworkers' Union, No. 18, Milwaukee, held a successful meeting on February 21, with nearly 300 members present. A lot of business was transacted and a committee for the Herald meeting appointed. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays at 325 Chestnut street, Paschen's hall. Julius Schirneck is the secretary.

AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

L. Foster, 2177 Henry street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper.
S. L. Bandy, 107 Clifton street, New York, N. Y.
Rosenwald, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
E. Vandervoort, 145 South Peoria street, Chicago.
Pat. O'Neill, Burns, Ark.
Milwaukee agents:
Carl Malewaki, 1151 Twenty-third street.
Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-first streets.
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Carl Kleist, 740 Thirty-second street.
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same time presented in that beautiful spirit as only such men as he know how. May he live to see the full reward of his labor in the great co-operative commonwealth.

Sharon, Wis., March 2.
Will Martha Gibbs, who wrote to the Herald office recently, please forward her address?

Merris England is a fine 10-cent book on Socialism for beginners. This office

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With the Workers.

"I have only just begun to fight," said John Paul Jones upon a memorable occasion in American history. It is much the same with the Socialists. What we have been doing in the past was only preparatory. We have only just begun to fight! This spirit sticks out of nearly every letter the comrades write in to this office. There are some bags called fat beetles that once their placers are brought together in the body of an antagonist, never relax, even though the beetle's body be cut away from the head. For grim determination our fighters for Socialism have all the tenacity of the stag beetle.

Editor Herald: Socialism is getting to be a great question in good old Massachusetts. The Socialists seem to be a lively crowd around this way. The daily papers are reporting their doings about every day. I read that great Socialist paper, the "Appeal to Reason." It is in quite a few of the towns. I want to get news about the Socialist movement in the West, so I will try the Social Democratic Herald.

Beard W. Gidney.

Massachusetts, Feb. 10.
Comrade Gidney of Lynn, Mass., written that the Boston Traveler, one of the largest dailies in the country, has inaugurated a department of Letters from the People, in which Socialism has lately gotten some hard raps. He wants some of the Herald comrades to write to the Traveler on what Socialism has done and will do. Send such letters (not over 300 words) to: Editor People's Column, Boston Traveler, Boston, Mass. This is "everybody's business," but we hope someone will take it up.

Dear Herald: At a special meeting of our branch it was decided to subscribe for a share of stock in the Social Democratic Herald publishing company, and Comrades Sanders, Kuster and Paasch subscribed individually for shares. Comrade Sanders was quite branch correspondent for the Herald and we feel confident that he will fill the position to your entire satisfaction. Until quite recently our branch consisted of very few members, and we were under quite heavy expense for speakers, music and hall rent, besides contributing to the state campaign fund. Taking all this into consideration we couldn't work as much for the Herald as we might have done.

Plymouth, Feb. 3. J. P. Wilson, Secy.
Editor Social Democratic Herald: Enclosed find P. O. order for 60 cents. Please renew my subscription to the Social Democratic Herald and Wilshire's Magazine.

They are two of the best publications I take.

I had thought of dropping them, time, so hard and money so scarce. I have been about to get some subscribers for the Herald, but can't. I have succeeded in getting three for Wilshire's.

After reading my Wilshire's I send it to the library table of the state normal school and give my Herald to a brother in Albion, but there is very few Socialists here.

Albion, Idaho, Feb. 10. T. C. Haller.
Dear Herald: Comrade Carl D. Thompson came, he saw, he conquered. "Way, he is a host in himself. The first night we had about 140 people, the second about 200, the third night, in spite of the fact that we were obliged to take a smaller hall and call the meeting at an hour earlier to enable Comrade Thompson to leave with a 9 o'clock car to make connections with Neenah Sunday, we had a full house, something over 200 people. If the roof had not been so low there would have been some ablatives.

There was organized around our ward branch with ten members, with Mrs. Henry Sehnitz chairman, Mrs. Arnold Zaader secretary and Mrs. A. Kummerow organizer. Comrade Thompson raised the Socialist movement at least ten notches and raised the Socialist sentiment at least twenty-five notches. Another important fact we have learned, which I believe it would be well for other comrades to remember, namely, that a series of two or more lectures on consecutive days is infinitely more beneficial than double the number of single lectures. In closing will say the localities that secure Comrade Thompson is certainly to be congratulated.

Arnold Zaader.
Two Rivers, Feb. 8.
Editor Herald: The sample copies received. Enclosed find 20 cents for ten weeks' subscription for myself and neighbor, who is a Republican. I will pay for his subscription, as he may get started on the subject by this means. He is a union man and therefore ought to be a Socialist also.

Wm. Heumann.
Dear Herald: Comrade Thompson has just closed a series of three lectures here, and he is in my opinion one of the most able speakers that is working for the Socialist cause. Our branch received many new members, and the old members have been inspired to greater activity through his masterly effort. Socialism as explained by Comrade Thompson, applied to our la-

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